

Sept 5, 1862

McClellan started his troops from Washington on Sept 5, 1862 & followed himself 2 days later. The necessity of reorganizing his depleted army and of covering Baltimore & Washington & his own caution caused him to move slowly.

THEN: LEE'S WRITTEN ORDER DISCLOSED THE DIVISION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, AND THE EXACT SCHEME OF THEIR MARCH

a third copy was found by a Union private
soldier & at once taken to McClellan

Sept. 5, 1862

Lee's first invasion of the North
crossing the Potomac into Maryland

Sept 6, 1862

Jackson reached Frederick City
In Maryland he proposed to pay
for his supplies but all he had
to pay with was Confederate
currency or certificates of
indebtedness of the Confederate
states. The farmers, millers, and
drivers would not take that for
their wheat, their flour, and their

Cattle

The citizens of Frederick closed their shops.

He proposed to draw the Union Army away from Washington & the entrenchments & a victory & then they might see for place

Kirby Smith had defeated a Union force in Kentucky & had occupied Lexington & pushed to within a few miles of Cincinnati. Bragg with a large army had defeated Buell and was marching north toward Louisville.

Sept 6, 1862

(P)

Battle of Shiloh ①

Gen. Grant & William T. Sherman were unaware that the enemy was so close.

at 5:14 AM the 1st Gen went off. Between 7 & 8 o'clock the Camp of the Sixth division (Federals) was carried. Surprise was complete.

Gen Sherman had 3 horses shot out from under him & was wounded twice. He was

ably supported by McClelland and other
division commanders. By 10 AM Sherman's &
McClelland's Corps with their supplies had
been taken.

At the close of the day, the Federals held
their eighth position.

Union force of 36,000 resisted the Confederates
40,000. Genl Johnston's troops were almost
entirely worn. 25 of Grant's 63 regiments
many of gun regiments broke & ran at the sudden
onset.

Sept 6, 1862

(2)

Shuloh (2)

Confederates pressed forward with
vigor encouraged by Johnston who
kept well to the front. As he was trying
to turn the Union left, one of the Federal
mini-balls scored an entry in his leg.
In 10 or 15 minutes he was dead (@ 2:30 PM)

@ 5:30 the 6th Union division who had
put up a valiant fight were surrounded
Their general & some useless sacrifice

surrendered with 2,200 men.

The Confederates could not turn the Union flank. Gen Nelson & Gen Lew Wallace were bringing fresh Union troops that lined up in front of the batteries & the enemy was driven back.

Confed ^{General} ~~General~~ ^{Beauregard} gave orders to cease firing and to sleep on their arms.

Sept 1862

He found out he could not live in open country and decided that he must open a line of communication through the

Shenandoah valley if he would secure adequate supplies of flour. But Harper's Ferry commanding the valley was held by a Federal garrison & Halleck would not give it up when McClellan advised him to. He was forced

on Sept 10, 1862 to divide his army. He sent Jackson back into Virginia to capture Harper's Ferry, while he proceeded with Longstreet toward Hagerstown.

All the North was now in a ditch.

Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, & Philadelphia were now threatened. The farmers in Pennsylvania sent away their women & cattle & armed themselves. Governor Curtin at Harrisburg called out 50,000 militia for the defence of the State.

Sept 14, 1862

Acting on the knowledge of Confederate
actions marched his army forward
and on Sept 14, 1862 won the
battle of SOUTH MOUNTAIN,
securing a passage over the South
Mountain range to the field
of ANTIETAM, thus restoring the
morale of the Army, the Pres. and
the People of the North, and Hoopes

Every person full without a struggle.

Sept. 14, 1862

Battle of South Mountain, Maryland

Sep 14, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle : South Mountain

Union Franklin

Lee

w/30,000

defeated

w 30,000

loss 2,325

loss 4,343

Sept 14, 1862

A citizen friendly to the Confederate cause had been present when Lee's lost order was brought to McClellan. He got an inkling of its importance to the Union Army, made his way through the lines and after nightfall gave the information to a cavalry officer who at once transmitted it to the Confederate commander. Having this knowledge before day break of Sept 14, Lee, who was disappointed & concerned at the rapid advance

of McClellan, left Hagerstown, descended
the passes of South Mountain and took
up a strong position behind Antietam
Creek around the village of Sharpsburg

Sept. 15, 1862

Jackson wins at Harper's Ferry,
Virginia, capturing 12,000 Union
troops.

Sep. 15, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

HARPER'S FERRY

On Sep 12, a detachment of men from under Jackson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Md. and started south toward Harper's Ferry.

The fortifications on London and Moughn Heights were easily taken, and on Sept 15, after a brief bombardment Colonel Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry with 11,583 men, 73 guns

13,000 small arms, 200 wagons
and a large quantity of supplies